



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

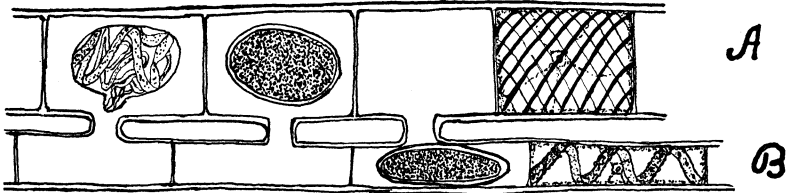
JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Conjugation of two different species of *Spirogyra*

F. M. ANDREWS

Instances of irregularity in the behavior and conjugation of *Spirogyra* have been observed from time to time by botanists. In some of these cases two different species have been seen conjugating, of which the following is an example.

A large quantity of the two species here shown was found in September in a pond, and all stages in the process of conjugation could be seen. Most of the same kind were conjugating together. In a good many cases, however, the two different species, as shown in the accompanying figure, were to be seen conjugating. In the figure the larger specimen, *A*, is *Spirogyra crassa* and the smaller one, *B*, is *Spirogyra communis*. Some of these two different species which were not in a state of conjugation did conjugate when brought into the laboratory and put under artificial conditions.



Conjugation of *Spirogyra crassa*, *A*, and *S. communis*, *B*.

In most cases the contents of the cells of the smaller species, *Spirogyra communis*, passed over to the larger one, *Spirogyra crassa*, in the process of conjugation. This, however, was not by any means always the case, since instances were found, as shown by the accompanying figure, in which the contents passed from the cells of *Spirogyra crassa* to those of *Spirogyra communis*. Aside from a difference in size and form, the zygospores seemed perfectly normal.

There are interesting questions connected with the hybrid form that would arise from the conjugation of two different species of *Spirogyra*, and investigations are in progress to determine these points.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
BLOOMINGTON, IND.